NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING at 8, ROMEO AND JULIET, Miss (Is read, Mr. J. C. Cowper, Mesers, Furnett, Ralton, Birishida, Barry annua, Blue Mary Wells, Miss Everett.

THIS EVENING, ALS THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

THIS EVENING, at e-COUNIE SCOURR, or THE WEAR-ING OF THE GELEN, Mr. and Mrs. Berney Williams.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, bliss Adah lance Menken in MAZEPPA WOOD'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING THE ELVES; Or, THE STATUE BRIDE —
EROSSING THE LINE: The World Sister, Madage Studies
Link company.

THIS EVENING, ROSINA MEADOWS: BURLESQUE OF CAMULE; THE DUTCH STATUE, Miss Famy Haring, Size Fama Reynolds, Meses, W. H. Whaley, Harden, C. K. Foe, D. Caker,

THIS AFTERNOON, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 1, BENDITO; Or. This CHILDREN OF THE ZINGAL-HE, J. Peyor. Mrs. W. L. Jamison, blisses Jennie Cleaver, Kehoe, Scholl, Lebrun, Misser, Hadaway, Daly, W. L. Jamison, H. E. Johnston, Haviand, Erdgman, Anderson, Wilton, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURI-

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING, of R. EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PER-FORMANCES: Mr. James Robinson, Little Cistedon, Master Soughle, Mr. James R. Goole, Mis. Carlotta de Berg

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
THIS EVEN'NO, THE ELEPHANT, LES MISERABLES,
OUR APRICAN POLKA. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING, BALLADS, COMPALACTS, FARCES, BUR
LESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, DUETS, etc., PETER PUPES.

STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 West Tenth of.
TO DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of MARBLE STATUES
by Letin G. Meel. jr., "THE BATTLE STORY," "LA CONTADARELLA," "ECUO," and others."

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway. TO DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of the Painting by Mr. Bradford, SPAILERS CRUSHLED BY ICEBERGS, Or the brackit of the Southers Orphane House

THE TRINITY CHORAL FESTIVALS. Subject: "The Called

MI. LOUIS DACHAUER'S ANNUAL CONCERT.

JOHN B. GOUGH will LECTURE. Subject: "Habit."

Business Notices.

THE UNDERSTONED are under obligations to many persons who gratuitously advertise the virtues of the PLANTATION Riverman, but to none more than to the Rev. W. W. Hicks, of Balti more, who, in his speech at the anniversary of the Temperance So-ciety, in Brooklyn, said:

clety, in Brooklyn, said:
"There is a person signing himself S. T. 1860, X., a queer duck,
whose mann is Drake. He was very particule and would not sell any
of his Bitters to the South. If he had given them the Rebellion would not have lasted half so long. A year or so ago he got thin in the pooket" (public benefactors seldom get rewarded) "and he issued a problemation to various elergymen offering them a bottle of Plantation Bitters to analyze, and if they liked it to recommend it. I got one. A Problyterizo brother said he got one at Frank Green's and it was

We are not responsible for the Reversed gentleman's style-he was to doubt embarrassed, and hit us modestly, but the benevolence of his nature is clearly visible. Out of the three hundred and fifty two clergymen in New York and Brooklyn, we think there are two hundred and ninety who use Plantation Bitters. These Bitters are just the thing for obergunen and men of over-worked brain. We are alread Brother Hicks's brain is toe much tasked, but with reciprocal Beraility we will give him a whole case of Bitters, and I have no doubt that will restore the equilibrium. Good material costs high just now and "keeps our pockets thin," but as we follow only one are standard we have full confidence "truth crushed to earth will

Friend Hicks, one good turn deserves another, and if you kn any place on the continuous where they have not got Plantation Bit-ters, just to the know and we will send some right on. The people must no suffer because we are poor. Keep us advised of your health. Yours fraierually.

P. H. DRAKE & Co.

THE MISERIES OF DESPONDENCY, growing out of a disordered condition of the Liver are hard to hear. They are well described in the phrase, " He looks upon all things with a jaundiced eye." Nothing will relieve the gloomy, despairing feelings engen dered by a billous lishit so quickly as that most extraordinary of all anti-bilious stimulants, Hosrarran's Errrans. Its operation apon the liver is direct, salutary and powerful.

BRONCHITIS .- From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, N. Y., May 14, 1852. "I have been afflored with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief ent# I found your TROCHES. "BROWN'S ERONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough Lossuges, give prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disesses, and are for sale throughout the United States and most formign

VENT—VIDI—VICI.

The Ladies of Now York came to No. 301 Canal-st. (opposite the Brandleth House) and saw measurement and carrivarise Fascy. Here, for which his establishment is famed, and were conquered by their righness and taste. The crowds who daily visit there are delighted, and none leave without purchasing one or more of his elegant light. It had been ask months and a day under the was of the bey, until the cord by which the bag of shot was:

The Ladies of Now York came to No. 301 Canal-st. (opposite the Brandleth House) and a day under the was of the bey, until the cord by which the bag of shot was:

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The Connecticut Legislature is getting into work trim.

The Connecticut Legislature is getting into work trim.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS IN CHILDREN are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause fritation, which tan be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. Brown's Van miscon Compies, or Worm Lozenges, are simple and effectual.

3.500 -THE NATIONAL BRICK MACRINE, with only Ewo Honans, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-seined edges, and the bricks will stand all CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CREMBLE TO PIECES on being exposed to Front.

A. Ringua, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

CHOLERA-C. C. T .- " NEEDLES'S COMPOUND CAMcaon Thounes." Positive Precentive of Cholers, Cholers Mothers, Distribes, Dysentery, &c. Compact, safe and Season. Tested in 1842. Sole Maker, C. H. NEEDLES, Twelfib and Race-ste, Philatelphia. Sent by mail for 50 cents.

A PERFECT HORSE OINTMENT.-DALLEY'S GALwante House Salve is a certain and rapid cure for Scratches, Galls, Suts, Nail Pricks, Sores, Corns, Swellings and Strains, 50 cents a box Sold by all Druggists and at Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., N. Y.

3.000 SHINGLES PER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE SHIROLE MACHINE with only ONE ROBER POWER; and will make sut of the same amount of timber ONETHIND NORE SEINGLES than same be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Arent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

CEDAR CAMPHOR is the best and chespest MOTH-QUELLER. All deargists sell it now-a-INVA. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Facturers, Boston.

MOUNTAINS .- Persons fleeing to the mountains of siner localities, to avoid the pestilence, ought to carry with them SARLETON & HOVEY'S SCHMER LOZENGES-to prevent looseness of

EVERDELL'S WEDDING CARD DEPOT, No. 302 Broad-rear, N. Y.—All the latest styles of Cards. Note Paper, Monograms, Surer Plates, &c.

Ask your Druggist for Dr. BANKER'S HOME BITTERS AND LIFE TONIC-the Cholers Preventive. A good thing to have in the house. Depot, No. 510 Grand st, N. Y.

SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alon at bur Plastra Saras. For sale low.

Manyin & Co., 285 Broadway, and 221 Chestnut-st., Phila.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID to the manufacture of a superior atticle of Copper-Tippen Shors which have proved so valuable to children's everyday wear. Bisenow & Track, Manufacturerer and Wholessic Desiler in Boots and Shors, No. 22 and 34 Veepy at., N. Y. All goods warranted. TOWER, BANK AND OFFICE CLOCKS REPAIRED, cound, and Kept on Time. BRADLEY, No. 623 Lighth ave.

Pequot Machine Co., Mystic River, Conn., manufac

TRUBERS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORT BAND-ASSE, SUSPENSORE, &C.—MARSE & Co. & Radical Cure Trues Office quity at No. 3 Venevest. Ludy attendant.

LUMBER.

WILLSON, WATROUT & Co.,
First-ave., corner Thirty-shirth-st.
feave the largest stock of Lumma in the city, which they sell in or
settion with the Albany and Troy Yards.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 500 Broadway. Tus improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-

Howe SEWING MACHINE COMPANY .- ELIAS HOWE,

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING WILLOW & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE-A TIGHT derrous, with a Single Therad .- See "Grand Trial of Se Machines" - sent free, with samples of Work - No. 508 Broadwa

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray bair, arthurst dyning is the fracet bair dressing backer. Use no dyes, or band properations. Depot Re. 51 Bereing st.

SNOW FLARE! SNOW FLARES! INTRODUCIND DE ORSIN, No. 513 BROADWAY.

MANUFACTURED UNDER A NEW PATRICT. CARROT DE IMITATED. BRADTISTE AN ITS CLOCO BORN NAMESARE Tun Hat or tun Suason. FOR LADIES AND MISSES. Paice, Ustuinen, Ostr \$1

Scarcely heavier, and no less pure in that than the Snew Flake which suggested its name is the Snow Flake Har for ladies and children. Price, unfrimmed, \$1. Peaceful as the feathery crystals that plume the Winter air are the Snow Flazzes at Gunner's No. 513 Broadway. They are the awarted that ever adorned the heads of young ladies and children.

THE TRIDE SUPPLIED.

Lyon's Insper Powper, for exterminating Roaches, Ants and Vermin, and preserving fers and clothing from Maghs. The frights and genuine is signed E. Lues. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Luon's. Sold by all druggiets, and

CONGRESS WATER

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COLUMNIAN WATER

Cure Dyspepsia, Scroffuls, Goot, Rhenmatism, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. They give kirongth for weakness, and vigor for debitity. They cleanse the bowels, clear the head, and add to the enjoyment of life. Soid by all Druggists, Rotels, Wine Merchants and first-class

Grocers. Sold at wholesale only by Horometas's Sons, Proprietors,

Saratoga Springs, and No. 32 Beckman-st., N. Y. REPLIANCY OF COMPLEXION is desirable in a lady; and for the preservation of it BURNETT's KALLISTON is guaranteed to

a most powerful auxiliary. Inflammation from snaburn, and the dryness caused by the wind and air, are remedied by its application. It softens the skin, and is admirably adapted for gentlemen's use after shaving. Sold by draggists.

A CURE AT LAST -One more disease conquered!
The worst case of Rhomatism are being daily cared by the new and wonderful discovery known as METCALFA'S GREAT RESUMATION A. A.-Dr. LANOWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS

FINELE & LYON'S NEW SEWING-MACHINE. - Where no agent, any one sending us orders for two Machines one as a present. Send for circulars. No. 581 Broadway.

THE UNION BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE-Sold exclu-THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila ; Astor-pl., N.Y.; 19 Green st., Boston, Avoid

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., NEWSPAPER ADVERTIS-

ing Agents. No. 37 Park row, New York (established in 1819), are agents for The Tribune, and all the newspapers in the United States

New-Work Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1866.

To Correspondents.

and British Provinces.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. business letters for this after should be addressed to "The Tura DNK," New-York

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

The Tribune in London. STEVENS BROTHERS (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Henrichta, L. Covent Garden, W. C.), see Agents for the sale of TRE TRIBUNE they will also receive Sussainance and Assarrances.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WELFLY TRIBUNE must be handed in To Day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool May 3, via Londonderry May 4, passed Father Point yesterday. Her advices are one day later than those received by the City of Paris.

of Paris.

The steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool May 2, for New-York, had put back with the cholera on board. The cholera made its first appearance among the German emigrants while they were in Liverpool. The National Steamship Line have concluded to stop the transportation of the German emigrants. By order of the Government, all the German emigrants will be examined before their admission to Evaluate the Stanford. on to England.

The German-Italian question remained unchanged.

GENERAL NEWS.

The body of the lamented Preston King, late Collector of Customs for this port, was found floating in the Atlantic basin early vesterday morning, and identified beyond doubt. It had been six months and a day under the waters of the bey, until the cord by which the bag of shot was fastened had rotted off, when it rose to the surface and floated.

The Connecticut Legislature is getting into working trim. After the Senatorial election the question of allowing the Shore Line Road to bridge the Connecticut River at its mouth will come up, and The Norwich Bulletin thinks there will be "music by the full band" early next

Work upon the Massachusetts Agricultural College buildings is at a stand-still, in consequence of the interposition of legal proceeding against the town of Amherst, to prevent her from paying the sum she pledged to secure the location of the college there.

There were no Fenian developments yesterday of consequence sufficient to be here mentioned. Public interest among the Irish centers very considerably in the Jones's Wood meeting to be held to-day, at which a large sum of money will probably be realized for the use of the F. B. The New-Orleans municipal election, resulting in the choice of the "National Democratic" ticket, with a man at the head who had to be pardoned before he could run, was another signal example of the victory of the Dutch in

Gen. Santa Anna, contrary to expectation, did not reach this city yesterday, but will probably arrive to-day. Arrangements are reported making for a mass meeting of the friends of the Mexican Republic.

Gen. Pierre Gustav Toutant de Beauregard was reported t Baltimore yesterday on his way to New-York, whonce e would sail for Europe. The Manhattan Club will take

A dispatch from Cincinnati gives a remarkable list of fatalities during the past week, including the death at a fire in New-Orleans, on Saturday, of one white man and

The Burstenbinder case came before the United States ommissioner yesterday, but by reason of the absence of vitnesses the case went over till Wednesday. It was agreed yesterday by the Board of Aldermen no

sell St. John's-squere; and propositions were introduced oking to fencing and improving that inclosure. The case of Claus, for killing Charles Carson last December, was put on trial yesterday before Justice Ingrabam of the Superior Court, and the evidence for the Government was all put in.

In the matter of removing the stoops and areas in Nas-n-st., a hearing before the Committee of the Aldermen adjourned till next Monday.

John G. Whittier chooses not to be a candidate for Con-gress as Mr. Alley's successor. There are a host of men, however, who would be willing to accept the honor. It is said that an explanation is to be required of the British officer who directed the firing upon a pleasure British officer who directed the party at St. Andrews last week.

The gale of Sunday was quite severe at the Northward, nd the telegraph reports not a few casualties resulting The Board of Councilmen have determined to extend

st, through Spruce-st, to Printing House Square. The failure of Work, McCouch & Co. at Philadelphia, esterday, caused quite a financial panic in that city. The receipts from Excise up to last evening were not far om \$175,000.

from \$175,000.

Gold opened yesterday under the European news at 130 and sold up to 1304, closing at 1304. Government stocks at the Stock Exchange were a shade lower, the 5-200 of 1652 selling down to 1014. The 7.30s, on the other hand, were well supported, the 1st series selling at 1024. Money continues abundant at 425 per cest. The supply of prime Commercial bills is small, and best names pass at 526 per cest. Freights are firmer but quiet. Exchange is stronger.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MAY 14.—A resolution was passed to grant lumber for buildings of the Fair of the Soldiers Orphan Home. Mr. Stewart submitted amendments to the Reconstruction proposition. The bill to prevent smuggling was called up and debated, and pestponed till to-day. Adjourned.

and debated, and restponed till to-day. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Several bills relating to California were introduced. Resolutions were adopted concerning a limitation in the appointing power, and to appoint a committee of investigation into the Memphis riots. Mr. Chanler offered resolutions of censure on Congress, which the House refused to receive by 82 to 20, and a resolution of censure on Mr. Chanler was subsequently adopted by 72 to 29. A resolution looking to the repeal of the tax on State banks was rejected, 45 to 64. A resolution was adopted for an inquiry as to removing the taxes on National banks. The House went into Committee of the whole and considered the Tax bill sear a seca. 2. Values resolution was

adopted and considerable routine business transacted, and at 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

At the election of a new Chamber of Daputies, held n Italy in November, 1865, a portion of the Catholio party deemed it best to accept the union of Italyhowever adverse it might be to the policy of the Papal Government-as an accomplished fact, and to take an active part in the election. They succeeded in electing altogether about a dozen members, in a Chamber of 443. This conduct has been severely denounced by the Civiltà Catholica, the organ of the Jesuits at Rome, and one of the leading papers of the Ultramontane school. The editors of that paper maintain that "men of good principles" ought not to adhere to the Italian Government, and that they must choose between the Pope and Liberalism, no conciliation being possible. This opinion has recently received an official indorsement from the Pope, who has addressed an autograph letter to the editors of the Civilia, approving their views. He at the same time constitutes the editors of the paper a corporation or perpetual college, under the direction of the General of the Jesuits.

The House has appointed a Committee of three members to go to Memphis to investigate the riots in that city. They have power to send for persons and papers, and are directed to go to the bottom of the business. We presume no person now doubts that those riots began by an unprovoked assault on the blacks, and that there never was a moment when they had a chance for defense. The facts that not a highly probable that his able and thoroughly widesingle white was injured by a negro, while sixty or seventy of the blacks were killed, and every negro church and school-house in the city was burned, are evidence enough on that point. But we rejoice that the facts are to be put on record officially, and we wish we dared hope the due punishment was to follow.

The Cronica of this city publishes the address from Gen. T. C. de Mosquera, the new President of the United States of Colombia, to the people of the Re. ublic. The President strongly denounces the last nsurrectionary movements and gives the assurances that he will protect every citizen in the enjoyment of his rights. Before sailing from Europe, President Mosquera concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce, and another relative to postal affairs with England. He also arrived at an agreement with the Papal Government concerning the administration of ecclesiastical affairs, which has long been a subject of dispute between the political and ecclesiastical authorities. According to this agreement, the Church will continue to be separated from the State.

The cholera has reappeared in England. One case has occurred at Bristol, a seaman, who came from Rotterdam via London to Bristol, having been attacked while on the journey from London to Bristol. It also broke out on board the steamship Helvetia after she had left Liverpool for America. The steamship, on account of the disease, put back to Liverpool. As the persons affected in the latter case were Germans, an examination of all German emigrants before their admission to England has been ordered.

Mr. Chanler of this City offered yesterday in the House a resolution applauding the President, and denouncing Congress as wicked, revolutionary, malignant and mischievous. The House, by a vote of 20 to 82, refused to receive the resolution, and shortly after, by 72 to 29, passed a resolution of censure on Mr. Chanler. If the outrageous abuse of which he was first guilty had not been sufficient to draw down on him this rebuke, he would have richly deserved it by his speech in defense of his resolution. It can be nothing but magnatimity or contempt which tolerates Chanler's continued presonos in the House.

We print in other columns the elaborate ples of Mr. William S. Morse in favor of what is termed equalzing Soldiers' Bounties, and ask for it the earnest attention of all. It is very long and very able; yet we do not see that it proves, I. That the bounties paid by the States and subdivisions of States ought not to be considered and estimated precisely as if they had been paid by the Union; 2. That the bill in question, or any bill now before Congress, actually does or will equalize bounties. However, we print Mr. Morse's statement in full, and desire that it should have all the weight to which it is fairly ontitled.

A Washington dispatch to an evening paper has it to the amended Habeas Corpus Act, protecting officers of the Government from malicious prosecution in the discharge of official duty; but our own dispatches intimate that the bill will not be signed until to-day.

. John M. Botts submits some suggestions to Congress with regard to the terms of Reconstruction. which we print herewith. We could wish that every clear-headed thinker could have a hearing on this subject; and Mr. Botts is one of those who always say what they mean so that you can understand it.

George E. Badger of North Carolina is dead. He was Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Harrison, and afterward a U. S. Senator for six years. He was an old-fashioned conservative Whig, and an able, honest man.

The Hon. Wm. M. Stewart, Senator of Nevada, vesterday submitted to the Senate a modification of his plan of Reconstruction, to which we invite general attention.

THE TRIAL OF DAVIS.

Jefferson Davis is a State prisoner-the only man left in confinement (unless ex-Senator Gwin be another) because of his share in the late Rebellion. We have always understood that it was the earnest desire of those who had a right to speak in his behalf that he should be duly arraigned and tried at the earliest moment consistent with judicial fairness and equity; and we have favored such trial, not because they desired it, but because it seemed essentially just and right, yet all the more zealously because his friends wished it. We have desired and hoped, moreover, that the Chief-Justice of the United States should preside at his trial; and we have understood that, also, to be wished by the friends of the scensed. We do not know that this is to be: but we infer that it is, from the fact that Mr. Chase's objection to presiding, or even to holding Court in in Virginia, was based on the continued maintenance of Martial Law in Virginia: and that, we understand, has now been removed. And, as Davis has been regularly indicted in Virginia, we trust that his trial is soon to take place, and that it will be so conducted as to reflect honor on American jurisprudence and be productive of lasting benefit to the country. To these ends, it seems to us imperative that the Press should treat the matter considerately, temperately, and with a careful avoidance of partisan bitterness or personal acrimony. For it is not merely Jefferson Davis who is to be tried on this occasion, but the American form of Government and the American People. The very gravest questions of constitutional law are likely to e raised, discussed, adjudicated. Let us all take care that all shall be so done that no loyal American abroad shall be impelled to blush for his country.

We see with regret that certain journals, which will be widely regarded as speaking in the interest of the prisoner, are serving their own ends in entire recklessness of consequences, and (it seems to us) in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the accused. Take, for example, this utterance of The Daily News:

case against him as being an accomplise in the killing of Mr-lincoln, instead of attending to the resolutions that were re-ferred to it. The reason of this is plain. The same blood-thirsty spirit that brought the beads of the best and noblest of France level with the dust, during the mob rule of the revolu-tionary Directory, is now seeking to destroy Mr. Davis, at all hexards, if possible, by attempting to impute to him a crime that he is far less able to consive at than these who pretend to nudge him.

that he is large the state of t

-The News is thoroughly aware that the charge of complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln originated neither with Mr. Stevens nor with the Judiciary Committee, but was made by the President of the United States, in a public, official document, which stands to this hour unrevoked and unretracted. We sincerely trust and believe that it is founded in misapprehension. But, if it be true, it surely ought to be thoroughly investigated and made the basis of judicial proceedings; while, if known to be baseless, it should be promptly recalled and withdrawn. While it stands unretracted, the Judiciary Committee are incontestably right in seeking to probe it; and we are confident that those nearest to Mr. Davis will thank them for so doing. If he is to be tried for treason next month, and is guiltless of any complicity in or knowledge of Booth's atrocity, he ought to be publicly absolved and vindicated of the charge which now stands against him, and which may insensibly prejudice him in the minds of jurors. And we deem it awake counsel will insist, before he is put on trial for treason, that this charge of assassination shall either be brought to issue or unequivocally retracted. At all events, we insist that it be thoroughly understood that "the revolutionary Directory" is in no manner responsible for it.

The News's attack on Judge Underwood is alike absurd and malevolent. Judge U. has caused the indictment of Davis for treason. It is within our knowledge that zealous, able, disinterested friends of the accused have complained (we thought, with reason) that the official head of the late Rebellion was kept so long in prison without being indicted and tried. "He is either guilty or not guilty," they forcibly said: "If guilty, why not indict and try him? if not guilty, why not release him?" We thought they were so far right, and have sought to have the obstacles to his trial removed. And now we find a U. S. District Judge of the United States held up to reprobation for doing his simple duty in the direction which the near friends of the prisoner have hitherto indicated as conformable to

The correspondent of The Notes telegraphs from Washington that

Washington that

"The recent indictment of Mr. Davis at Norfolk was brought about by Judge Underwood on his own responsibility, and that it has not received the sanction of the Government or any officer or branch thereof. "It is well known to the Government and to all its law officers, that Jefferson Davis's crime, whatever it may be, does not assess to treason, and that, tried in any Civil Court. a conviction for treason cannot be secured. To place Jefferson Davis on trial for treason is to have it proclaimed that be did not commit treason; and it is a knowledge of this fact that has hitherto prevented his trial. If he is put on trial under this indictment, it will simply be in order that he may be honorably acquitted. Underwood, and such men as Nye, who thirst for the blood of Jefferson Davis, do not see this, but Thaddens Sierens sees it, and hence his anxiety to get Mr. Davis tried as an accomplice of the assessment."

-If Mr. Davis is or was "the accomplice of assassins," he ought certainly to be tried as such; but we do not believe he was: hence, we insist that he ought to be cleared of the blasting imputation before he is put on trial for treason. Admitting, then, the assumption of The News, we submit that Mr. Davis's friends should be greatly obliged to Mr. Stevens, to the House Judiciary Committee, and to whosoever else is trying to push the investigation of the Assassination charge, and to Judge Underwood for procuring the indictment. Those who most love and honor the Head Center of the late Confederacy are thoroughly tired of his incarceration, and anxious that he should either be tried or liberated. They have never shrunk from any scrutiny into his alleged complicity with Booth, and have desired to see him speedily brought to trial on whatever charge might be preferred against him. The News is not serving him or them-it is serving only itself-by carping at the action of Judge Underwood or of the Judiciary Committee.

UNION PRELING AT THE SOUTH.

Ex.Gov. Holden of North Carolina, in his Standard of the 12th inst., thus bears testimony to the growth and power of disloyal influences at the South:

of the 19th inst., thus bears testimony to the growth and power of disloyal influences at the South:

"Twelve months ago yesterday, we—the Senior Editor—were summoned to Washington by President Johnson to consult on the state of affairs in North Carolina. Almost at the same moment the dispatch from President Johnson was received, we received a letter from the Hon. Edward Stadly, urging us to repair to Washington to see what could be done for the good of North Carolina. We went. We saw the President frequently, had full and free conversations with him, and returned with our commission as Provisional Governor. We did not seek the piace. It sought us.

"But behold the change! Then the State was submissive, and ready for any terms the Government might impose. Now, a majority of the people seem to be defiant, and unwilling to return to the Union save on their own terms. Thest the testeath, hard as it is on even the great body of the Union men, was respected as the law of the land, now it is regarded as disreputable to be able to take it. Then the prime authors of all our wees, the Secessionists and latter-day war men, were, to all appearances, unconditional Unionists; now they are impedent and arrogant, and the true Unionists are dejected, cowed, proscribed, under the ban socially, pecuniarily, and politically. The Secessionists of and by themselves were comparatively powerless, but as soon as Gov. Worth and the latter-day war men joined them, governed as the latter were by vanity and the lust for office, they became the ruling power in the State. What is to be the end of all this we are unable to, foresce. We only know that those public men who now control affairs in this State are among the worst enemies the President has, and that they are sugmenting the general distress and rulin by keeping the State out of the Union. Our hope is in the President, in the Congress, and if the approaching State Convention.

"We referred just now to a letter received from that pure patrol and distinguished statesman, Edward Stanly.

" Shake not thy gory locks at me! Thou can'st not say I did it!"

BRITISH AND AMERICAN IRON.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN THRON.

A Western correspondent of The Rotteray Times sends to that journal two specimens of rules; one is English, has been in use 15 years; its fracture above a hard, granular top, stiff stem and fibrous base; these parts being thoroughly weided tagether, as is proved by the fact that 78 per cent of the quantity laid down in 1804 is now in the fact that 78 per cent of the quantity laid down in 1804 is now in the fact. The other is American, made last year, of one quality of iron, niled for the rail at the same stage of working. About one and a half per cent of these rules broke in unloading from the care, and were so brittle that the whole lot was condemned as unsefe for the main track. The retroiled rules have gone to pieces in from air months to six years, while the old rails have d from 10 to 70 years. Comments by The World.

"According to the Protectionists, it is whom to compel American Companies to buy and use poorer American rails; or, if they will be obstinate and use better English ones, to make them pay so roundly for the privilege as that they will cease to be profitable to use. This is a specimen of the swindle called 'Protection."

Remarks by The Tribune.

It really seems to us that the habitual traducers every product of American skill and industry should dwell among and get their living out of the people whose superiority to ours they are eternally vaunting Why should they inflict their presence on such a nation of inveterate blockheads or swindlers as they proclaim this to be ! That very poor rails are sometimes made in this

ountry is true; but poorer are even more abundantly made in Great Britain. Any company that chooses to do so may buy good rails, of either American or British make; and the means whereby such are tested and discriminated are well known. But it is deplorably true that many American railroads are constructed with inadequate means, and on the principle which nduced a Prince of Condé to feed his horses on confectionary, because he had still credit for that, but none for forage. Directors do not ask, "Are these good rails ?" but " Can we get them for our bonds ?" and one consequence is the use of vast quantities of

till desperate financiering is not the habitual resort of our railroad man. Neither Protection nor the absence of it exerts any

nfluence in the premises. Poor, brittle rails were more extensively bought when railroad iron was free of duty than now, and when nearly all our rails were made abroad than now, when a good part of them are made at home. In the average, American rails are at least equal to British, and those made in 1866 as good as those of 1826. Still, it is true that far too many bad rails are made on both sides of the Atlantic, and will be so long as there shall be penniless Boards of Directors ready to buy anything that a train can be run over, so long as it is to be had cheap or bought on liberal credit. The remedy is wholly in the hands of Railroad managers, and we entreat them to apply it. Let them firmly resolve to buy none but good rails, no matter how cheap or how liberal the trust, and the market will be amply supplied with that kind, and with very few beside.

THE PROSPECTS OF BEFORM.

Those who imagined that the Russell Ministry would abandon a half-fought field, and make the Reform contest of 1866 a Bull Run fight-nobody winning, nobody losing, a Chinese combat of noise and fireworks-will find in the declaration of Mr. Gladstone a very wholesome and sincere determination, on the part of the Ministry, to go to the end. The Times influence anticipated a resignation-abandoning baggage-wagons and guns, and surrendering to The Times. The half-and-halfs (if we may be permitted a suggestive English illustration) began to reconstruct all sorts of ministries-hybrid cabinets, with Lord Stanley at the head and Lord Grosvenor at the tail-Mr. Lowe and Mr. Horsman very conspicuous. We had endless concern about Mr. Bright (restless, unmanageable, necessary Mr. Bright-what would England do without him?), and speculations about Mr. Gladstone. Something must be done with the first orator in the Commons. Perhaps he would go to the Ionian Islands again to oblige Lord Derby! As to Disraeli, he could be sent to the Peers, as Lord Coningsby perhaps, or the Earl of Alroy. Reform would be sent into the care of Adullan, with the Adullanites (so mercilessly satirized by Mr. Bright), while England drifted in chaos for another generation.

Mr. Gladstone has destroyed this dream. He does not propose to count majorities with the enemies of reform. He takes the good Napoleonic plan. A victory is a victory. The last shot gains the day. A majority of five is not as good as ten, or twenty-not a "triumphant majority," as Mr. Bright archly suggested, but to all intents and purposes it is as deep as a well and as wide as a church-door. Considering the odds, remembering the Reform contest of 1832, knowing that in reserve stands England, the manhood, the labor, the genius of a mighty nation, we think the Russell Ministry shows rare wisdom. If this Parliament will take Reform, even with five majority, better give it now than wait the result of fierce elections.

We regard the decision of the 25th of April as a virtual victory. The Times thinks the Ministry will make a compromise-a concession to the new alliance of Tories and Mossy-Whigs-and patch up a Reform bill, giving reform to the ear, breaking it to the hope. There could be no more criminal mistake. No concessions can win sincere support from Whigs like Grosvenor, treacherous Liberals like Lowe, and Tories like Disraeli. The least indication of weakness in the ranks of the Ministry will be followed by "sauve qui peut" along the lines, and utter defeat. England demands union, courage, energy, and, if all else fails, an appeal to the people. The last resort may not be necessary. But with England behind Earl Russell. yearning to make his cause that of the nation, trepidation would be treason. We are glad to see no such signs, and we look upon reform as an accomplished fact already.

WADE HAMPTON'S BLUSTER.

Mr. Wade Hampton, whom Senator Sherman lately described as the most impudent Rebel in Dixie, wrote a letter on the 21st of April to deny the statement of Gen. Sherman as to the burning of Columbia. Gen. Sherman asserted that "the citizens set fire to the cotton, that he tried to extinguish those fires, that he saw in a Columbia newspaper the printed order of Gen. Wade Hampton that on the approach of the Yankee army all the cotton should be burned, and for what I saw myself I have no hesitation in saying that he was the cause of the destruction of the city." In response to which, Mr. Wade Hampton says:

"I dony emphatically that any cotton was fired in Columbia by my order. I deny that the citizens 'set fire to thousands of bale rolled out into the streets.'
"I deny that any cotton was on fire when the Federal troops entered the city.

It is easy to see that Hampton evades, instead of meeting, Gen. Sherman's charge. He does not deny that he gave the order to burn the cotton, which Gen. Sherman says he saw in a Columbia newspaper. The failure to deny is equivalent to an admission, and if he did give that order, the other points are immaterial, because the issuing of the order fixes the responsibility. Whether the cotton was on fire when the Union troops entered is a question of fact to which Mr. Wade Hampton cannot speak, as he was a good distance away at that time, but to which other persons, who were on the spot, may be heard. We find in an evening paper of this city the following testimony:

"The investigation need not be laborious; every street has a witness. Ask any adult, 'Who exploded the South Carolina Railroad depot?' The answer is. 'Wheeler's cavalry.' Ask the adult servants, 'Who burned cotton in the streets?' and the reply is. 'I did, by massa's order.' 'Who gave the Federal troops liquor?' 'The servants did, by their masters' orders, so that they might be made drunk, and the city rotaken by Hampton.' 'Who promised the ladies to defend their city inch by inch. instead of surrendering and preserving it?' The Confederates.'

Confederates.'
"One of the most beautiful ladies in Columbia said lately that she was tired of hearing so much about the burning of Columbia; it was only a judgment; that she saw it burning before the Yankees came in."

Still more precise is this affidavit: Still more precise is this affidavit:

I. William B. Nash, do solemnly swear that I was in the City of Columbia, S. C., at the time of the entry of Geu. Sherman, in February, 1855. I had not been out of the city during that month previous to the entry of the Union army. I saw the South Carolina Raitroad depot buildings burning before any Union soldiers entered the city; I saw corpses, skilled by the explosion of the depot. The bridge across the Congaree had been tarred the night before the day of the entry, and I saw it burning on that day. I saw cotton burning in the street, before Mr. Ginyard's, before the troops entered. I presume thera were 30 bales in that spot. I saw the light from the burning of the Charlotte Railroad depot before the entry of the troops.

Personally appeared before me this 6th day of May. 1866. at Columbia, S. C., and made onth as above.

RALPH ELV, Brevet Brig-Gen. U. S. V., and A. A. Com. B. R. F. and A. D. Dist. Western S. C. We will not pay Mr. Wade Hampton the absurd

We will not pay Mr. Wade Hampton the absurd compliment of supposing that his assertion is worth refuting by such positive evidence as this. But there are people who suppose that some credible testimony exists tending to prove that not Wade Hampton but Gen. Sherman burned the city of Columbia, and we print the foregoing for their benefit. They might, in addition, ask Gen. Hampton, the next time they see him, how he expected to keep his promise to defend Columbia without exposing it to destruction by bombardment; and how the proclamation to burn and destroy everything before the path of the Yankees was to be carried into effect consistently with the safety of Columbia! And, finally, if it was right for the Rebels to burn, why would it have been wrong for Gen. Sherman ?

The N. Y. Times saw fit distinctly and positively to charge the Railroad Committee of our late Assembly, instancing especially its Chairman, with having gone home with its hands and pockets full of unclean drippings "-adding that "THE TRIBUNE knows it." We replied that we certainly had no such knewledge; but urged The Times to lay the facts charged before the proper officer, with a view to the indictment, trial, conviction and punishment, of the "Mn. Davis and the Junctany Committee.—It is an earnest of the maingrance that characterizes the conduct of the charges against Mr. Davis on the part of the Judiciary Committee, that that body, to which were delegated the racio lutions looking to the trial of the ex-President of the Contadilations looking to the trial of the ex-President of the ex-Preside culprits. The Times evading this demand, we printed the names of the Railroad Committee in question, and again called on The Times, to make good its blasting

generally to what it terms "some of the vagaries and

tergiversations of THE TRIBUNE. We decline to be thus thrown off. Suppose all & has to say of us were true, how would this explain, of excuse, or justify The Times's attack on the Railroad Committee! That attack is either true or false; in either case, it has nothing to do with our "vagaries or tergiversations." Once more, we ask The Times to justify, its charge against Mr. John L. Parker and majority of his associates on the Assembly Railroad Committee. Will it do so?

TEXAS POLITICS. An election will be held in Texas on the 25th of

June next for State officers, and at the same time the amended Constitution agreed on by the Convention will be submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection. It does not appear that there is any serious opposition to the adoption of the proposed amendments. The two parties of the State divide on personal issues, and on the old issues of the war. Those opposed to Secession are now the "Union" party, and those whe were in favor of Secession are the "Conservative Union" party. The latter had control of the Convention. The Southern Intelligencer, edited under the supervision of the Union Executive Committee, asserts that "the majority of the Convention did all in its power to thwart the policy of the President and to show its contempt for the people." They refused to pass an ordinance declaring the Ordinance of Secession null and void from the beginning, and contented themselves with declaring it simply null and void. That, however, is better than others of the Rebel States did, which, in contempt of the explicit injunction of the President, recognized the validity of their Secession ordinances by repealing them, and which povertheless were afterward applauded by Mr. Johnson, and are now recommended for immediate readmission. In regard to the Freedmen, the Texas Constitution recognizes the abolition of Slavery "by

force of arms," and enacts that-"Africans and their descendants shall be protected in their rights of person and property by appropriate legislation; they shall have the right to contract and be contracted with; to sue and be sued; to acquire, hold, and transmit property; and all criminal prosecutions against them shall be conducted in the same manner as prosecutions for like offences against the white race, and they shall be subject to like penatics."

The freedmen are permitted to testify in cases in-

volving their own rights, and the Legislature may authorize them to be witnesses in other cases as to facts hereafter occurring. But they are denied the benefit of the school fund, which is appropriated "exclusively for the education of all the white scholastic inhabitants"-whoever they may be. War debts in aid of the Confederacy are repudiated. The Texas journals do not, as we said, indicate any

had control of the Convention, they must be supposed to approve their own work, unless they have since been encouraged to think they might hold a new Convention under better auspices, and that fewer con-cessions to the loyal spirit of the North would now be required by the President. Their opponents, however, who undoubtedly include all the loyalty there is in the State, seem to make no point against the Constitution except that it does not go far enough in its opposition to Secession. They do not propose to extend any other rights to the negroes. Their sixth resolution says in a general way and apparently in a good spirit: "We acquiesce sincerely in the act of the nation abolishing Sinvery, and we will endeavor to ameliorate the conditions of the freed people in our midst, by treating them with justice, and by according to them, not grudzingly, but willingly and heartly, the rights which are now, or may hereafter be, secured to them by the Constitution and the laws."

opposition to this constitution. As the Secessionists

But no measure of relief or justice is specified. The commendable thing about the genuine Union address is its tone of cordial loyalty to the Union and of tolerable good-will to the Freedmen, while the Conservative or bogus Unionists echo the Copperhead slang of the North in the declaration that they oppose the hasty and inconsiderate elevation of the negro to political equality," and in these sentences, which read like an editorial out of The World :

"The Radical branch of the Republican party of the North who closed the doors of Congress against Southern Representatives; who have declared their intention to reduce us to a condition of territorial vassalage, and to place us below the lerei of those who were once our slaves, have their adherents in our very midet. They have had their cauchase, adopted their platforms, nominated their candidates for the principal offices in the State, and are determined to aid and abet Stevens. Sunner, and Philipp, in their opposition to the policy of the President, in their raids against constitutional fiberty, and in the establishment of a consolidated deepotic Government."

We hope, first, that the real Unionists will carry the State, and secondly, that they will then feel themselves strong enough to despise the clamor about Radicalism, and lift themselves to the level of a justice which shall grant to the Freedmen both civil and political equality.

The Evening Post declines to copy our reply to its imputations, or the substance thereof, or to let its readers see in any way what are our essential positions on the question of Reconstruction. Instead of this, it tries to make its readers believe that we are opposing the admission of Maynard and Stokes and Johnson to seats in the House; when the fact is not so. We do not desire anybody kept out of Congress; but we do want the whole Southern people admitted to full representation in Congress at the earliest possible day. So long as the question at issue concerns the representation of a part only, whether it be the loyal Whites, or all the Whites, we do not regard it with a very lively interest; but, if a majority can devise a means of admitting loyal representatives which shall not prejudice the right of the loval Blacks, we shall be heartily glad

ITALIAN OPERA, ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The opera of "Un Ballo in Maschera" was given at

the Academy of Music last evening to a siim audience, but very fashionable. Meny of the leading habitues of the regular opera being present. The performance was very excellent Noel Guidl, whom we heard for the first time, is a good artist possessing a pure and beautiful voice, which she uses with in-tinite skill. Boschetti made a most lovely Oscar, for a more beautiful woman in person and face, we have rared seen assume the male character. She sang very charm ingly, and was the object of general admiration. Polini was also excellent as the fortune teller. Anastasi fully sustained the favorable impression he made on Saturday, and won a hearty encore for his beautiful rendering of his song in the second act. Orlandini and the other artists acquitted them-To morrow evening Halevy's grand opera of La Juire will

be given with a strong cast.

An interesting concert will be given at the Academy Music, Brooklyn, this evening, on which occasion the fol lowing artists will appear: Miss Florence Rice, to whom the concert is tendered as a compliment, Miss Rice, a plaulet, Mrs. Marie Abbott, Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Mrs. Rogers and Mr. Colby. The programme is excellent in its and the occasion should attract a large audience.

NEWS FROM NEW-OBLEANS.

Cotton Reports-Inauguration of Mayor Mun res-Mexican News-Dr. Giria.

NEW-ORIGINE MONEY OF GIVEN.

NEW-ORIGINE Monday, May 14, 1866.

Arrived steamer Mariposa, New-York. Cotton is lower; sales 900 bales low middlings, 32@330.; to-day's receipts, 1,242 bales.

The accounts from the Red River are gloomy. Most of the river cotton lands are under water. Flour, superfine, \$10.25. Corn 5c. dearer. Pork \$33. Gold 1304. Sterling Exchange 43. New-York sight exchange 2 premium. The cotton reports from all the south-west are gloomy. Tornadoes have made fearful havoc with all the crops.

Mayor Monroe has been inaugurated with interesting cremonies. The President's generous reception of Mosroe was pleasing to the people. His pleasant reception by sill the Mayors North and West was gratifying, and creates a good feeling.

creates a good feeling.

The delegates to the Episcopal Convention, which meets on Wednesday, are arriving.

The people of Texas are contributing for the family of Albert Sydney Johnson, who are in want in California.

Merican advices confirm the death of ex-Gov. Allan of

The "Empire" was quiet. Maximilian had returned from a flattering tour to Coernaoa.

The French troops were concentrating in Northern Mexico under Gen. Donay to unite with Mejia, and disperse the guerrillas. The Liberals elsewhere are discomited.

Grin has been released from Fort Jackson, and will

Dr. Gwin has been released from Fort Jackson, and will